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ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962

Town Hall,
ROYTON,
Lancs.

ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council, 1962-63

Councillor W.A. Hilton, J.P.

Health Committee, 1962-63

Councillor G. Sherratt, Chairman

" J. Ogden, Vice-Chairman

Councillor G.L. Buckley, J.P.

" T. Buckley

" G. Day

" H. Hazel

" W.A. Hilton, J.P.

" H. Kay, C.C.

" H. Knight

" N.W. Lockwood

" W. Monks

" E. Smith

" F. Smith

" A. Taylor

Medical Officer of Health:

Gilbert R. Brackenridge, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.
Town Hall,
ROYTON

Telephone No. MAIn (Oldham) 5271.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Erio J.H. Foster, M.B., Ch. B., D.(Obs)R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

Cyril Buckley, M.A.P.H.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Royton Urban District Council

August, 1963.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

In accordance with Paragraph 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, I submit this, my Annual Report on the Public Health and allied services in the District for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

In the introduction to my last annual report I made brief reference to the then current proposals of the Council for the re-organisation of the Public Health Department, and expressed my deep concern on the situation at that time. It would have been indeed pleasant to report that all differences between the Council and the departmental staff have been resolved, but I regret that, at the time of writing the Council still have the albatross of Minute No. 752 of 9th January, 1962 round their necks. As most members of the Council are aware I have from the outset questioned the assumptions on which this Minute was based, and I feel that the sequence of events following upon attempted implementation of this Minute, should have in themselves caused the Council to reconsider its staffing policy.

It required no great foresight for me, when first acquainted with this Minute, to warn the Council that their proposal to appoint a Senior Public Health Inspector without prior consultations with the sole Public Health Inspector at that time was hardly likely to pass unchallenged. Nor would I wish to claim any special clairvoyance in predicting the likely outcome of events when the dispute was referred to the Minister of Health, who, in due course ruled that the Council were not entitled on their evidence submitted to vary the status or terms of service of the Public Health Inspector. Yet Minute No. 752 remains as present policy, and it is quite evident to me that, unless the Council are prepared to re-appraise the validity of this at an early date, they will have the greatest difficulty in discharging their responsibilities under the Public Health Acts and related legislation. In reviewing their policy the Council must take cognisance of the effect of the Meat Inspection regulations due to come into effect on 1st October, 1963, the future throughput of the new slaughterhouses and the fact that demand for Public Health Inspectors qualified, experienced and willing to undertake meat inspection, outruns supply.

In June, 1962 the Council had the opportunity to consider the (periodic) Report of the County Medical Officer of Health on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District. This report gave a detailed review of housing conditions, with particular emphasis on the many areas of substandard property and contained certain important recommendations with regard to routine inspections of shops and sampling of water supplies, as well as suggestions for more effectual control of the refuse tip. These are all matters which have been mentioned by myself, or by my predecessors, in Annual and other reports in the past decade, and there would be no difficulty in implementing the recommendations provided the necessary financial investments were made in staff and equipment.

Readers will note from the following pages that there has been a further slight increase in mid year population estimate at 14,760. The total of 305 live births further increased the Birth Rate to a crude rate of 20.7, and the adjusted rate of 21.5 per 1,000 population is considerably higher than (provincial) figure of 18.0 for England and Wales. The total deaths (211) and crude death rate of 14.3 per 1,000 were only fractionally altered from 1961. There was a very considerable fall in total notifications of infectious disease, principally the result of lowered prevalence of measles. In the appropriate section of this report I have commented on the significance of the freedom from the preventable quartet - Smallpox, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. This is a measure of what could be a routine achievement provided the public are willing to play their part in making use of facilities for immunisation.

(3)

During the year a total of 128 houses were represented in 7 Clearance areas and a further 5 properties were dealt with as individually unfit. Provided the department is allowed to proceed on the priorities in the presently agreed clearance programme, it should be possible to bring forward something in the order of 100-150 houses annually. It is however, noteworthy that of 186 new houses completed in the district during the year only 8 were built for the Council. A second smoke control area was surveyed and the Order for this, covering 187 properties, was submitted for Ministerial approval.

As in recent years there was a good deal of wearisome argument during the year on problems arising from the continual large-scale slaughtering in the two obsolete and overcrowded slaughterhouses, in particular, over arrangements for disposal of slaughterhouse wastes. Fortunately it appears that it will soon be possible to get these problems under effective agreed control when the slaughterhouse owners move to new premises and one would deprecate any expensive recourse to litigation on the interpretation of the Drainage of Trade Premises Act or 1961 Public Health Act in respect of the old premises at this stage. As I have pointed out elsewhere the total slaughterhouse "Kill" in this district exceeds the combined total in the neighbouring County Boroughs of Oldham and Rochdale.

It would be quite hypocritical for me to pretend that I have seen eye to eye with the Council in regard to the running of the Public Health Department in the past 18 months, but it is my sincere hope that it will soon be possible to resolve remaining difficulties. It is perhaps as well to remember that the whole present day pattern of local government in this country is derived from the former "Boards of Health," and that, by electorate and extra-territorial observers alike, the status and reputation of a district are rightly judged by the efficiency of, and Council support of, the Public Health department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

Gilbert R. Brackenridge.

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Area in Acres | | 2,149 |
| Population - | | |
| | Census 1961 (Prov.) | 14,476 |
| | Registrar-General - Estimate 1962 | 14,760 |
| Number of inhabited houses at end of 1962 - | | 5,487 |
| Rateable Value - | | £216,459 |
| Sum represented by penny rate | | £778 |

Conditions of Locality

The Urban District Council was constituted in 1894, and took the place of the Local Government Board which had been in existence since 1863. The Council now consists of fifteen members; the district being divided into five wards (Dogford, Dryclough, Haggate, Heyside and Thornham), with three Councillors representing each ward.

It is situated in the south east of the County on the lower slopes of the Pennines, and is bounded upon the north by the County Borough of Rochdale and on the South by the County Borough of Oldham. The eastern boundary adjoins the Urban District of Crompton and to the west lie the Urban District of Chadderton and the Borough of Middleton.

Although quite a number of mills have been closed or demolished during the past few years, cotton spinning would still appear to be the principal industry in the district. Engineering is another important local industry and this includes the manufacture of hoists, lifts and cranes; sheet metal works, iron and brass foundries and electrical equipment.

Report of the County Medical Officer of Health

Report of the County Medical Officer of Health on the Sanitary Circumstances and Administration of Urban District presented to the County Public Health and Housing Committee on the 13th June, 1962.

Summary.

Water Supplies. All the dwellingshouses now dependant upon water supplies from private springs or wells should be connected to the town's mains as soon as practicable. Meanwhile, a survey of all these sources should be carried out and a regular routine of sampling commenced at an early date.

Sanitary Accommodation. The conversion of all insanitary waste water closets to fresh water closets should be effected as soon as possible. The pail closets at the Cemetery should be converted to fresh water closets at an early date as should any others where this is reasonably practicable.

Housing. The Council should continue their present policy in regard to housing in an effort to ensure that no one is housed in an insanitary or unfit house.

Inspection and Supervision of Food. It is desirable that more time be given to the supervision of food premises in order to ensure full compliance with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Samples of ice cream should be submitted for bacteriological examination as a matter of routine. Consideration should be given to the provision of suitable stalls for the sale of open food on the market.

Refuse Disposal. Consideration should be given to the provision of the necessary staff and equipment to enable refuse to be disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry for the "Controlled Tipping of Refuse."

Clean Air. Every effort should be made to speed up the work in connection with the setting up of smoke control areas within the district.

Staff. In addition to any additional Public Health Inspectors who may be eventually appointed, the provision of a full time clerk for the Health Department is worthy of serious consideration.

General. Consideration should be given to such other observations and suggestions as are contained in the report.

(6)

Vital Statistics

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|------|
| Live Births (Total) | | | 305 |
| Legitimate | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | |
| Illegitimate | 143 | 145 | |
| | 9 | 8 | |
| Live Birth Rate per 1000 population :- | | | |
| Crude Rate | | | 20.7 |
| Adjusted Rate | | | 21.5 |
| | (Comparability Factor 1.04) | | |
| Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births | | | 5.6 |
| Stillbirths | | | 3 |
| Stillbirth Rate per 1000 live and still births | | | 9.7 |
| Total Live and Stillbirths | | | 308 |
| Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) | | | 7 |
| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | |
| Legitimate | 4 | 3 | |
| Illegitimate | - | - | |
| Infant Mortality Rates | | | |
| Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births | | | 23 |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births | | | 24.3 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births . | | | nil. |
| Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births) | | | 19.7 |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births) | | | 16.4 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)..... | | | 26 |
| Maternal Mortality (including abortion) | | | nil |
| Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births | | | nil |
| Total deaths (all ages) | | | 211 |
| Death rate per 1000 population :- | | | |
| Crude Rate | | | 14.3 |
| Adjusted rate | | | 16 |
| | (Comparability factor 1.12) | | |
| Principal Causes of Death :- | | | |
| 1. Diseases of Heart and Circulation | | | 85 |
| 2. Respiratory Diseases | | | 36 |
| 3. Vascular lesions of the Nervous System | | | 29 |
| 4. Cancer (all sites) | | | 24 |

Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistics.

| | | 1962 | 1961 | 1957 | 1952 | 1942 |
|----------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Live Births | No. | 305 | 257 | 202 | 209 | 208 |
| | Adjusted rate | 21.5 | 18.3 | 14.6 | 14 | |
| Stillbirths | No. | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Adjusted rate | 9.7 | 22.8 | 19.0 | 19.0 | |
| Total (Live & Stillbirths) | No. | 308 | 263 | 206 | 213 | 212 |
| Total Infant Deaths | No. | 7 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 16 |
| | Adjusted rate | 23 | 31.1 | 15.0 | 53 | |
| Maternal Deaths | No. | nil | nil | nil | nil | |
| | Adjusted rate | nil | nil | nil | nil | |
| Total Deaths | No. | 211 | 215 | 192 | 226 | 180 |
| | Adjusted rate | 16. | 16.5 | 15.0 | 15.9 | |

Infant Mortality - 1962

| Cause of Death | Under 1 day | 1 day to 1 week. | 1 week to 1 month | 1 month to 1 year | Total under 1 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Congestial abnormalities | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Atelactacis | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Immaturity | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Pneumothorax | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Pulmonary Hyaline Membrane | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Broncho Pneumonia | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 |

DEATHS - BY CAUSATION

| CAUSES | M | F | 1962 total | 1961 total | 1957 total | 1952 total | 1942 total |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Tuberculosis - Respiratory | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| - Other | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Syphilitic Disease | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Meningococcal Infection | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Acute Polio-Myel and Polio enceph | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Malignant neoplasms - | | | | | | | |
| Stomach | 6 | - | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Breast | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Uterus | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Other | 10 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 19 |
| Leukaemia, Alukaemia | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Diabetes | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Vascular lesions of | | | | | | | |
| nervous system | 16 | 13 | 29 | 39 | 21 | 28 | 7 |
| Coronary disease - Angina | 21 | 16 | 37 | 27 | 19 | 14 | - |
| Hypertension with Heart disease | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | - |
| Other heart disease | 14 | 23 | 37 | 34 | 41 | 59 | 50 |
| Other circulatory disease | 5 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| Influenza | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | - | - |
| Pneumonia | 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 4 |
| Bronchitis | 13 | 12 | 25 | 19 | 12 | 19 | 17 |
| Other diseases of respiratory | | | | | | | |
| system | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Gastro-Enteritis and diarrhoea | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | - | - | - | 2 | - | 5 | 4 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | - |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Congenital malformations | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| All other accidents | 3 | - | 3 | 6 | 5 | - | 2 |
| Other defined & ill-defined diseases | 9 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 30 | 26 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Suicide | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Homicide and operations of war | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTALS | 114 | 97 | 211 | 215 | 192 | 226 | 180 |

DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

| Years | M | F | 1962 total | 1961 total | 1957 total | 1952 total | 1942 total |
|---------|-----|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Under 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 16 |
| 1 - 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 - 15 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 15 - 25 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | 5 |
| 25 - 45 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 14 |
| 45 - 65 | 29 | 22 | 51 | 50 | 51 | 56 | 64 |
| 65 - 75 | 46 | 33 | 79 | 62 | 56 | 72 | 47 |
| Over 75 | 28 | 38 | 66 | 80 | 72 | 69 | 30 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTALS | 114 | 97 | 211 | 215 | 192 | 226 | 180 |

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases - 1962Statistics.

The following tables show the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, in age groups, and a comparison with notifications in the previous three years:-

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASES | TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| | Total Cases at all ages | 0 + | 1+ | 3+ | 5+ | 10+ | 15+ | 25+ | 45+ | 65 and over |
| Dysentery | 38 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 1 | - | 7 | - | - |
| Measles | 49 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 15 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | 6 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis: Pulmonary | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| TOTALS | 97 | 5 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | - |

Comparison Infectious Diseases

| Notifiable Diseases | 1962 | 1961 | 1957 | 1952 | 1942 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Diphtheria | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Dysentery | 38 | 7 | 89 | 6 | - |
| Encephalitis (Acute) | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Erysipelas | - | - | 2 | - | 3 |
| Measles | 49 | 195 | 63 | 99 | 234 |
| Meningococcal Infection | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Pneumonia (Acute) | - | - | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Poliomyelitis Paralytic | - | - | - | - | - |
| " Non-Paralytic | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | - |
| Scarlet Fever | 6 | 15 | 9 | 29 | 30 |
| Whooping Cough | - | 7 | 10 | 26 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis :- | | | | | |
| Pulmonary | 2 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| Non-Pulmonary | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| TOTALS | 97 | 236 | 196 | 177 | 337 |

2. Diphtheria

Although it is now ~~thirteen~~ years since the last case of Diphtheria occurred in the district, the occasional small outbreaks reported in the country serve as a reminder that for our present freedom from this disease, we are primarily dependant on the maintenance of a high level of active immunisation in the child population.

3. Dysentery

There ~~was~~ an increase from 7 to 38 cases in the prevalence of this disease in the district as compared with 1961. This disease is now generally recognised to serve as a fairly sensitive index of local standards of food preparation and personal hygiene. Most cases are fortunately mild, but the disease has a considerable nuisance value, and involves Public Health Department staff and the Laboratory Services in considerable work in collection and examination of specimens.

4. Food Poisoning

No cases were notified in the district for the fourth successive year.

5. Measles

This year there was a drop in the cases of Measles from 195 in 1961 to 49 in 1962. The majority were mild and in children of immediate pre-school or early school age group

6. Poliomyelitis

No case occurred in the district during the year, and even the most convinced critic of immunisation must find it difficult to demonstrate reasons other than large-scale vaccination for the drastic decline in national incidence of this disease in the past 5 years. It is however, unfortunate that as supplies of vaccine improved so public interest in preventive immunisation appears to have declined.

7. Scarlet Fever

The 1962 total of 6 notifications of this disease is the lowest figure in the district ever recorded. Generally speaking the causative organism of Scarlet Fever (the streptococcus) has lost a good deal of its former virulence, and, with being sensitive to a wide range of chemo therapeutic drugs, the sporadic cases now reported are of a mild character.

8. Smallpox

As readers will recollect a number of outbreaks of this disease occurred in several parts of England and Wales during the year, the nearest being in the Bradford area of the West Riding. There were no cases nor suspects in the district, but, as with poliomyelitis in 1961, there was a massive surge of demand for vaccination for several weeks. By the end of the year however, we were again back in the former position of only some 20 - 25% of infants receiving primary vaccination - a totally inadequate figure to maintain adequate community resistance. It is however, apparent that there is likely to be a much firmer control of international travellers by Port and Airport Health Authorities in the next few years, especially among travellers from these countries (e.g. Great Britain) where routine primary vaccination appears now the exception rather than the rule.

9. Whooping Cough

For the first time since Whooping Cough was made a notifiable disease no case was recorded in the district during the year and it may well be that we are now beginning to see the benefit of routine "triple" immunisation of infants. It would perhaps be premature to claim that we have seen the last of this particularly dangerous infection.

Important Note: It should be noted that in 1962 in Royton there was no case of any of the four diseases - Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Smallpox - that should be virtually extinct in an educated community. It would be optimistic to claim that this record could be maintained but it is a measure of what can be achieved provided the public are willing to make use of the technique of modern immunology.

10. TuberculosisNew Cases and Mortality during 1962

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Years | | | | | | | | |
| 0 - 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 45 - 55 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 55 - 65 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Over 65 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| | 2 | | - | | 1 | | 1 | |

The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the register at 31st December, 1962 was :-

| | <u>MALE</u> | <u>FEMALE</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Respiratory | 37 | 23 | 60 |
| Non-Respiratory | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| | <u>40</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>66</u> |

This represents a net reduction of 9 cases in the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The following services are administered by the Lancashire County Council through the No. 14 Health Divisional Office at "Tylon," Middleton Road, Chadderton.

- 1) Maternity and Child Welfare Service
- 2) Midwifery Services
- 3) Health Visiting Service
- 4) Home Nursing Service
- 5) Vaccination and Immunisation
- 6) Ambulance Service
- 7) "Care" and "After Care" Services
- 8) Home Help Service
- 9) Mental Health Service
- 10) Care of Aged and Handicapped
(under National Assistance Act).

CLINICS.

Regular sessions of the following clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton as follows :-

Ante natal and post natal: Every Wednesday afternoon
at 2 o'clock

Maternity and Child Welfare: Every Monday and Thursday
afternoon at 2 o'clock

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Two full-time Health Visitor / School Nurses are now employed, together with one part-time School / Clinic Nurse, all being based at the Milton Street Clinic.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one 50 place day nursery at Radcliffe Street which is the responsibility of the County Council. There are also industrial nurseries as follows :-

Bee and Lion Day Nursery
Royton Ring Mill Day Nursery
Royton Textile Corporation Day Nursery
Monarch Mill Day Nursery

Application for admission to the Radcliffe Street Day Nursery, which is open daily from 7-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. should be made direct to the Matron. Charges are based on an income scale prescribed by the Lancashire County Council.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Provision for their care is made by the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Two domicillary midwives serve the district. The ante-natal clinic is held at the school clinic, Milton Street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2-0 o'clock. The midwives are :-

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Mrs. A. Cheetham | Chamber Road, Shaw | (SH9 7301) |
| Miss A. Turner | 54 Milton Street, Royton | (MAIn 5669) |

DISTRICT NURSING.

There are two district nurses serving in the district, and one male nurse is available for certain cases :-

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Miss S. Todd | 11 Stottfield, Royton | (MAIn 2896) |
| Mrs. E. Brock | 2 Dale Square, Royton | (MAIn 6593) |
| Mr. C.S. Croasdale | 19 Garforth Street, Chadderton. | (MAIn 6903) |

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Protective vaccination and immunisation is now routinely offered to all children against the following diseases: Smallpox, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough. Oral poliomyelitis vaccination is available for all between 6 months and 40 years of age, and certain other priority groups (e.g. expectant mothers) over 40 years. B.C.G. Vaccine (against Tuberculosis) is offered to school children found to be Tuberculin-negative at about 13 years of age.

Arrangements for such immunisation may be made either to the School Clinic or with Local General Practitioners.

AMBULANCE.

The ambulance service is administered by the Health Division No. 14, ambulances being under Radio-Control from a control centre at Radcliffe (RAD 3021). The district is served by vehicles based on Crompton and Middleton ambulance stations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Chest Clinic is situated in the Oldham and District General Hospital where all suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred, and where infants may be vaccinated against Tuberculosis.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Home Helps are available for various classes of illness, priority being given to maternity cases, the elderly and infirm. Application for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Divisional Medical Officer.

WELFARE SERVICES

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council residential accommodation, for persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available, is now provided at six hostels controlled by Health Division 14. There is, however, a waiting list for accommodation.

The statutory services comprising health visitors, home nurses, home helps and laundry service, co-operate with the voluntary bodies providing chiropody, home visiting, meals-on-wheels, etc. in order to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes whenever possible.

CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with Infant Life Protection and Adoption of Children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The Area Children's Officer for this District is Miss Shrigley at Enville House, Scotland Street, Ashton - under - Lyne, telephone No. AShton 4338.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Divisional Medical Officer and Assistant Divisional Medical Officer are also School Medical Officers. Clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton, as follows :-

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Minor Ailments: | - | Every Monday and Thursday morning |
| * Ophthalmic : | - | Alternate Monday mornings |
| * Dental: | - | Every Monday and Tuesday morning, Thursday afternoon and Friday all day. |

* by appointment,

HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Hospitals normally utilised by patients from Royton are :-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| General and Maternity cases : | Oldham and District General Hospital Oldham Royal Infirmary. |
| Infectious Diseases: | Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Monsall Hospital, Manchester. |

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
ROYTON.

August, 1963.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is rather difficult for me to make my report on the work of the Department for 1962 without recording the fact that, for the greater part of the year I was involved in a prolonged dispute with the Council over proposed revision of my status and terms and conditions of appointment. I regret that circumstances forced me to refer the dispute to the Minister of Health who upheld my contentions that (a) the Council were bound to recognise my being regarded as Senior Public Health Inspector and (b) that the Council could not vary my terms of service as proposed. An additional Inspector having since been appointed, the Council can now be assured that it should be possible to cover more adequately the various duties of the department provided that adequate clerical assistance is assured and that we are not expected to take over the duties of meat inspections from the existing veterinary contractors without further reinforcement.

The two main problems in this District, Housing and Smoke Control, both received some attention. In the representations of unfit houses seven Clearance Areas were included totalling 128 houses and some satisfaction can be got in knowing that the problem is at least being tackled on a proper basis. With Smoke Control a second area of some 185 acres, including 187 properties, was surveyed and presented to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

As will be seen from the contents of the report much work which should normally be routine work has still to be overcome and even with assistance it will be some time before the back log has been wiped out.

In conclusion I would thank my colleague, Mr. Nutt, who has effectively dealt with the problems of meat inspection and also for his willingness to offer advice during the planning stages of the new slaughterhouses. Finally and by no means least I would thank, most sincerely, Dr. Brackenridge, the Medical Officer of Health, for his advice, guidance and support in what was a most difficult year for the department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
your obedient servant,

C. BUCKLEY.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The first Smoke Control Area (Flake Lane) covering 119 houses has been operative since November, 1959. During 1962 No. 2 Smoke Control Area (Oozewood and Tandle Hill district) covering 185 acres and including 187 properties was surveyed. This second Smoke Control Order was made by the Council on 31st July, 1962, and ultimately received Ministerial confirmation on 18th January, 1963, to become operative on 1st September, 1963.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurement.

Various methods are available, depending on what particular constituent is to be measured. In common with the surrounding districts, Royton is a member of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee.

Briefly the lead peroxide gauge, situated in Royton Park, consists of a louvered box containing a material coated with a chemical which reacts with the sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. The chemical analysis of this instrument is taken monthly. With the volumetric instrument situated in the sewage works, air is drawn through a chemical solution, which retains the sulphur content of the air. The quantity of air passing through the instrument is measured, and so a more positive resultant figure is achieved. An attachment is incorporated with this instrument, which filters the air drawn into it, giving what is known as a "smoke stain." The results of the volumetric apparatus are collated each day.

Individual findings are subject to so many variable factors, that a true interpretation of results in any district can only be based on repeated observations at a large number of points over a period of years. Nor can the results in any one district be fairly related to those in another, unless, amongst other things, the siting of the instruments are fully comparable. It is the practice in interpreting the results, to compare summer and winter periods with the like periods.

The following tables show the readings obtained for each month of 1961 and 1962 from the two instruments located in the district of Royton.

(16).

Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as mgms

Mg. SO₃/ day / 100 cm²

Batch A. PbO₂

(Louvred Cover)

| SITE | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Royton Park 1962 | 3.29 | 2.56 | 2.15 | 1.74 | 1.27 | 1.20 | 0.98 | 1.03 | * | * | 2.43 | 2.55 |
| Royton Park 1961 | 3.06 | 2.90 | 2.11 | 2.03 | 1.26 | 1.13 | 0.86 | 1.13 | 1.40 | 2.04 | 2.41 | 3.64 |

* Post Damaged.

Volumetric Apparatus

Average Sulphur Dioxide Content Measured in Microgrammes per cubic Metre.

| SITE | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Sewage Works 1962 | 251 | 310 | 293 | 183 | 135 | 144 | 155 | 144 | 160 | - | - | - |
| Sewage Works 1961 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 143 | 144 | 106 | 86 | 82 | 108 | 135 | 283 | 611 |

Average Smoke Content Measured in Microgrammes per cubic Metre.

| SITE | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Sewage Works 1962 | 184 | 188 | 316 | 148 | 113 | 134 | 75 | 71 | 118 | - | - | - |
| Sewage Works 1961 | 38 | 28 | 23 | 223 | 156 | 89 | 66 | 79 | 80 | 143 | 400 | 635 |

Water Supply.

The Urban District is supplied with water by the Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department from their moorland gathering grounds on the Pennine Range to the north east of Oldham. Royton is fed from the Piethorn and Hanging Lees reservoirs and all supplies are treated for pH correction and then chlorinated. The Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department take weekly bacteriological samples from these two sources and in addition chemical samples are taken quarterly. Further samples are taken for bacteriological examination from premises throughout the whole area supplied by Oldham Corporation and during 1962 eighteen such samples were taken within the Royton district.

18 samples were
submitted by
Oldham Corporation

| Results | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| 18 | nil |

There are however, a number of properties in the district which are supplied with water from private wells and springs. These premises, approximately 30 in number, are situated in the more isolated parts of Royton at Thorp, Royley Clough and Heyside (Bull Cote Lane). In the case of supplies from these isolated wells, advice on the usage of the water was given.

Sewage and Drainage.

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Streetbridge in detritus and precipitation tanks, afterwards passing through the percolating filters to humus tanks and thence the effluent is discharged into the River Irk. Sludge drying beds are provided. The only areas of the district without a proper drainage system are isolated farm communities and a few domestic properties.

Factories.

41 inspection were made during the year. With the exception of one, these factories were found to comply with the requirements of the Act. The one offending factory had the necessary repairs carried out after informal action.

It is unfortunate that much of the routine work of inspections and surveys on these premises has to be left owing to the lack of time available to the inspector.

FACTORY ACT INSPECTIONS

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector.)

| PREMISES (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Inspections (3) | Written Notices (4) | Occupiers prosecuted (5) |
| (i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. | 10 | - | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. | 79 | 41 | 1 | - |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.) | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 89 | 41 | 1 | - |

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

| Particulars | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|---|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | |
| | | | To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temp. (S.3) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| a) Insufficient | - | - | - | - | - |
| b) Unsuitable or defective | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| c) Not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out-work). | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |

3. Outwork

| Nature of Work (1) | Section 110 | | | Section 111 | | Prosecutions (7) |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | No. of out-workers in August list required by section 110(1) (c) (2) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3) | No. of Prosecutions of failure to supply lists (4) | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5) | Notices Served (6) | |
| <u>Wearing Apparel</u> | | | | | | |
| Making etc. cleaning and Washing. | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |

Public Cleansing -

The Transport Committee controlled the public cleansing department which maintained an eight day collection service over the greater part of the year. Disposal is by controlled tipping on Council owned land (The Paddock) to the west of the central area of the town. This tip has an extremely limited life and the Council will need to decide on alternative tipping sites at an early date. There is also an urgent need to provide more efficient machinery on the tip than the present tractor-dozers which is shared with other departments.

Dustbins are replaced by the Council, the cost being borne by the Rate Fund. 302 dustbins were supplied during the year under this replacement scheme. In addition 133 dustbins were sold principally to house-owners in new properties.

Sanitary Accommodation -

The following table shows the approximate number of the various sanitary conveniences in the district at the end of the year.

CLOSETS

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Privy - midden closets | Nil |
| Pail Closets | 31 |
| Trough Closets | Nil |
| Waste Water Closets | 305 |
| Fresh Water Closets | 5602 |

Of the 5487 houses in the district, less than 1% are not on the water carriage system but there still remains 305 waste water closets. During the year 23 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets, under the local scheme, and a further 2 waste water closets converted under the Standard Grant Scheme.

Shops and Offices.

134 routine inspections of shops were made during the year. There is still a great amount of routine work left, owing to lack of staff.

This figure when compared with the total number of shops in the district indicates that it has only been possible to touch on the fringe of the work required of the department. If the standard of hygiene is to be raised much more time must be given to this branch of the inspectors duties.

Swimming Baths.

The Baths were extensively reconstructed in 1961-62.

The Building now houses one plunge bath, 10 slipper baths, and 2 vapour baths.

The plunge bath is 75 feet long, 27 feet wide and a graduated depth along its length from 3 feet 3 inches to 6 feet 3 inches. The feed water in the plunge bath is supplied from the town's main, and there is a continuous circulation treatment of the water, whilst in use. Water being drawn from the deep end of the bath is chlorinated, filtered, reheated and finally aerated before being returned to the shallow end of the plunge. The time for a complete change of water through the circulatory system is $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The temperature of the water in the plunge is maintained at approximately 76° F., and tests to determine the alkalinity or otherwise of the water are taken three or more times daily as the circumstances demand. The figures maintained are :-

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | pH value | 7.8 | |
| | alkalinity | 2 p.p. | 1,000,000 |
| <u>Chroline</u> | residual | 1 p.p. | 1,000,000 |
| | combined | 1.5 p.p. | 1,000,000 |

On one side of the entrance hall there are 5 slipper and one vapour bath for men, and on the other side of the hall are 5 slipper baths and one vapour bath for ladies. Sanitary accommodation is provided at suitable positions throughout the building.

The conditions of the baths have been fully satisfactory.

Rodent Control

One trained Rodent Operative is employed part time on this work. Regular surveys were made and all complaints given prompt attention. All sewers in the district received two treatments in accordance with the methods approved by the responsible Ministry, and routine inspections and treatments were made at other Council properties.

The South East Lancashire Advisory Committee meets twice yearly under the auspices of the Divisional Rodent Office, joint action is planned between representatives when necessary.

The following table shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the period under review :-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

(i) No. of rodent operatives employed - (a) Full Time None (b) Part time One

(ii) Action relating to rodent control during year -

| | Type of property | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Non-Agricultural | | Agricultural |
| | Dwellinghouses | All other | |
| No. of properties in district | 5487 | 420 | 18 |
| No. of properties inspected | 183 | 158 | 18 |
| Total inspections carried out (inc. re-inspections) | 567 | 351 | 36 |
| No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:- | | | |
| Rats - major | - | - | - |
| minor | 64 | 40 | - |
| Mice - major | - | - | - |
| minor | 58 | 12 | - |
| No. of infested properties treated | 122 | 52 | - |
| Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatments) | 366 | 156 | - |
| No. of "Block" control schemes carried out. | - | - | - |

Any other action -Twice yearly treatment of Public Sewers in the District.
(March and September).

Food Premises.

87 visits were made to food premises during the year. With the constantly recurring emphasis on outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery, this is not a happy state of affairs. All food premises should be regularly visited as a matter of routine, but this is an impossibility with the present staff.

The following are the various types of premises in the district where food is prepared or sold:-

| <u>Type of Business</u> | <u>No.</u> |
|---|------------|
| General grocers and provision dealers | 58 |
| Greengrocers and fruiterers | 15 |
| Fishmongers | 1 |
| Meat Shops (Butchers etc.) | 20 |
| Bakers and/or confectioners | 36 |
| Fried fish shop | 11 |
| Shops selling mainly sugar confectioner, minerals etc. | 24 |
| Licensed premises, clubs, canteens restaurants etc | 56 |
| Others | 8 |

Milk Supply

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Milk distributors | 49 |
| Dealer's licences - | |
| pasteurised milk | 6 |
| sterilised milk | 45 |
| tuberculin tested milk | 7 |
| Supplementary licences - | |
| pasteurised milk | 14 |
| sterilised milk | 15 |
| tuberculin tested milk | 15 |

Sampling milk is carried out by officers of the Lancashire County Council.

Sampling food.

I am indebted to Dr. S.C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples taken within the district.

A total of 99 samples was obtained, consisting of 71 samples of milk (6 of which were Channel Island Milk) and 28 others comprising:-

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 Pork sausages | 2 Fruit curd |
| 1 Vitamin C tablets | 1 Boric lint B.P.C. |
| 1 Liquid paraffin | 1 Double cream |
| 1 Sauce | 1 Travel sickness tablets |
| 1 Pickled red cabbage | 1 Fresh fruit, strawberries |
| 1 Meat in rich gravy, canned | 1 Tea |
| 1 Mineral water | 1 Sweets |
| 1 cheese | 1 Christmas pudding |
| 2 Plain flour | 1 Asprin tablets B.P. |
| 1 Cake coating | 1 Fruit, dried |
| 1 Fruit pudding | 1 Herbs, dried, culinary |
| 1 Mixed herbs, dried, culinary | 1 Treacle |

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports :-

| <u>Type of Sample</u> | <u>Result of Analysis</u> | <u>Action Taken</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 Pork Sausages | Meat content only 61.5%, poor in meat content. | No action taken |
| 1 Formal milk | Fat 2.40% deficient 20% fat. | Milk Production Officer and farmer informed. |
| 1 Pickled red cabbage | Contained 1.5% salt without declaration in the list of ingredients | Packers communicated with. |
| 1 Pork Sausages | Meat content only 54.5%, poor in meat content, Sample also contained 280 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration. | Vendor cautioned re preservative. |
| 1 Pork sausages | Meat content only 63.5% slightly low in meat content | No action taken. |
| 1 Mixed herbs, dried, culinary | Sample musty due to presence of mould. No list of ingredients on label. | Stock examined with a view to surrender and packers communicated with. |

Unsound Food -

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for consumption on examination

| | Cwts. | qrs. | lbs. | ozs. |
|------------------|-------|------|------|------|
| Polish Sausage | 5 | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| Pickled cucumber | 3 | 0 | 16 | 12 |
| Ox Kidney | | | 13 | 4 |
| Tinned Meat | | 1 | 15 | 15 |
| " Fruit | | | 15 | 13 |
| " Vegetables | | | 17 | 7 |
| " Milk | | | 3 | 6 |
| " Syrup | | | 2 | 0 |
| " Fish | | | | 7 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 |

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

Slaughtering continued at the three private slaughterhouses, and during the year, there was an increase in the number of animals slaughtered.

The work of meat inspection has been carried out by a firm of Veterinary Surgeons who are engaged on a part time basis. The present arrangement has facilitated more frequent visits being made to the slaughterhouses, and also a more thorough inspection, both ante-mortem and post mortem.

In accordance with the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, a detailed report was submitted during the latter part of 1960 to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Appointed Day for the enforcement of the new Slaughterhouse Regulations was anticipated to be the 1st June, 1963 but owing to delays in planning and building new premises it has been necessary to postpone the date. The new date has now been provisionally fixed for 1st January, 1964.

CARCASES AND OFFAL inspected and condemned in whole or in part

| | Cattlo excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and lambs | Pigs |
|--|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Number Inspected | 6925 | 1718 | 47 | 33570 | 7422 |
| <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 37 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 1637 | 509 | - | 3028 | 3880 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci | 23.9% | 29.8% | - | 9.3% | 52.8% |
| <u>Tuberculosis only</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u> | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 3 | 23 | - | - | - |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration | - | 15 | - | - | - |
| Generalized and Totally condemned | - | - | - | - | - |

The following amounts of meat were found to be unfit for food at the slaughter-houses. It is worthy of comment that there has been no meat found to have been tuberculous during the year.

| | Tons | Cwts. | Lbs |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Due to other diseases | | | |
| Carcase Meat | 4 | 15 | 93 |
| Offal | 14 | 3 | 81 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 19 | 62 |

The condemned meat is collected and disposed of by an approved trader.

HOUSINGNumber of Houses Erected during the year -

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--------|-----|
| (a) | By Local Authority | Flats | Nil |
| | | Houses | 8 |
| (b) | By other Local Authorities | Flats | Nil |
| | | Houses | Nil |
| (c) | By other bodies or persons | Flats | Nil |
| | | Houses | 178 |

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year -

| | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-------|
| (a) | (1) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 598 |
| | (2) | Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose | 1,223 |
| (b) | | Number of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit | |
| | (1) | Number found during the year | nil |
| | (2) | Total number (or estimated number) existing at end of year | 230 |
| (c) | | Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers under the Housing or Public Health Acts | 106 |

Action under Statutory Powers during the year -

| | | | |
|------|--|--|-----|
| (a) | Proceedings under Section 9, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957: | | |
| (1) | Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs | | 3 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit :- | | |
| (i) | By Owners | | 2 |
| (ii) | By Local Authorities in default of owners | | 1 |
| (b) | Proceedings under Public Health Acts: | | |
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | | 18 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :- | | |
| (i) | By Owners | | Nil |
| (ii) | By Local Authorities in default of owners | | 18 |
| (c) | Proceedings under sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957: | | |
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made | | 5 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | | 101 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings "not to occupy" were accepted by the Local Authority. | | Nil |
| (4) | Number of persons displaced from property dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957. | | 68 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:

| | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of Clearance areas represented | 7 |
| (2) Number of houses concerned in (1) | 128 |
| (3) Number of areas cleared | Nil |
| (4) Number of houses concerned in (3) | Nil |
| (5) Number of residents displaced in (3) and (4) | 59 |
| (6) Number of houses and flats built by Local Authority to re-house residents displaced under Clearance Orders | 8 |

Housing Acts, 1949 - 58. Improvement Grants -

| | |
|---|-----|
| (a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted: | |
| (i) By private individuals to Local Authority | Nil |
| (ii) By Local Authority to Ministry | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected | Nil |
| (b) (1) Number of Schemes finally approved | Nil |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses or other buildings affected | Nil |
| (3) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved schemes | Nil |
| (c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year. | Nil |
| (d) Any other action taken under the Act. | Nil |

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 -
Standard Grants

| | No. of Schemes. | No. of dwellings or other buildings affected |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| (a) Submitted to Local Authority | 46 | 46 |
| (b) Approved by Local Authority | 49 | 49 |
| (c) Work completed | 43 | 43 |

(d) Remarks - NONE

With regard to the compilation of the above two tables, I wish to express my thanks to the Engineer and Surveyor.

